THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1862. NO. 7.

The People's Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

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Miscellaneous.

RECAPTURE OF A SHIP FROM HER YANKEE CAPTORS — EXTRAORDINARY STRATAGEM — STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

We mentioned a few days ago that Capt. Wilson had been presented with a service of plate and a gold chronometer by the merchants of Liverpool for the extraordinary recapture, by three men, of the Brtish ship Emily St. Pierre, from her Yankee captors. It seems that the prize master, assistant and crew, numbering sixteen in all, took possession of the St. Pierre, the crew of which was transferred to the James Adger, with the exception of the captain, steward and cook. All, or nearly all, of the prize crew were marines, and it was for this reason that Captain Wilson, his steward and cook were retained on board the captured ship, so that they might assist in navigating her to port. The following is the captain's account of the bold stratagem by which he regained possession of his vessel:

The captain states that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the Emilie St. Pierre, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would recapture her, if practicable, and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to retake her; one of them at once consented to do so, but the other deliberated upon his conduct. Afterwards, however, he also agreed to assist the master. The captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon came to a conclusion as to the best course to be adopted in the emergency. The prize master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture, and he determined to secure him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Capt. Wilson of the course they were to adopt. Some cloth was thrown over this officer's head; his arms were secured by Capt. Wilson, and iron placed upon his hands; and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Capt. Wilson returned to the deck, and, in a familiar manner, inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The captain invited Lieut. Stone into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessels position. Lieut. Stone accompanied the captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present, Capt. Wilson drew a belaying-pin—he did not take a pistol, as he was anxious to prevent any noise being created—and demanded that Lieutenant Stone should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed upon his hands. In the presence of such a force the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth. The master prizeman being then secured in his cabin, Captain Wilson returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow, he was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Capt. Wilson's ready wit, however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieut. Stone was represented as being in need. The three men suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but as soon as they were in the hatchways were placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going on forward, and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that she should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him, others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle one by one and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Capt. Wilson in navigating the vessel. Three consented in the whole to this course, but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landsmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prizemen expressed their willingness to assist Capt. Wilson; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew Capt. Wilson was compelled to navigate the ship to Liverpool; and in the course of the voyage encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller. But in this emergency also the ingenuity of Capt. Wilson was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought to Liverpool.

THE TRIALS AND SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian, writing from the "Camp Near Richmond, May 19th," says:

To-day we are here in sight of the smoke from chimneys of our capital, and within sound of the hum of its busy, moving, anxious population. The brigade to which our little command is attached has been canstantly on the march for the last two weeks. We have come through Gloucester, King and Queen, King William, Caroline, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City and Henrico counties, marching frequently all night long through swamps knee deep in mud and water, and without anything to eat but two hard crackers per day. Officers who served through the Mexican war say they have never experienced such a march. When the heroic deeds of those who are engaged in this great fight for freedom shall have been written by the future historian, no brighter page will be found than that which records the heroism of this gallant brigade in patiently submitting to this long, tedious and painful march. Their very pathway in many places was stained with blood from the bruised and swollen feet of the suffering soldiers. Many gave out on the march, and as we passed them on the roadside, they would beg, with tears in their eyes, that we would send back for them when we reached our camping ground. Some died from exhaustion on the roadside, and we were compelled to leave them with no stone to mark their last resting place, or tell to future generations how much of worth lies sleeping in these hastily made graves. We have witnessed death and suffering in all its forms, but we confess there is nothing that affects us with such a feeling of sadness, as witnessing the burial of these brave, heroic men, far from their homes and kindred, and oftentimes without even a friend near to apprise the loved ones at home of their fate. But we drop a tear to their memory and pass on.

We have marched, the last few days, with a very large portion of General Johnston's army. Destruction, ruin, and desolation have necessarily marked our pathway. The fences have been burned by our troops for miles and miles, and everything, animal or vegetable, that would sustain life and satisfy the cravings of hunger, has been indiscriminately seized upon by both man and beast. All deplore this, but it could not be well avoided. Such is war.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, gives the following description of the manner in which negotiations are conducted under a flag of truce:

When the commanders of opposing armies desire to communicate with each other, either for an exchange of prisoners, the burial of the dead, or the safe passage of non-combatants through their lines, or for any other purpose, it can only be done under a flag of truce. The party bearing the flag may consist of ten or fifty men, as the case may be, who are usually mounted. If the object be to convey a written communication, a small party only is sent with it. If it be to conduct prisoners through the lines, then the number of the escort or guard depends upon the number of prisoners to be delivered. The party is always accompanied by an officer, whose duty it is to deliver the letter, or turn over the prisoners under charge.

Having passed beyond their own lines, the party proceed in the following order: First comes a man on horseback, with a white flag in his hand, which he continues to wave, in order to attract the attention of the enemy's picket and prevent them from firing upon him through mistake. By his side is another man also mounted, with a bugle or trumpet, which he continues to blow incessantly. This is called "sounding a parley." The object is to notify the adversary of your approach, and of your desire to communicate with him—literally to talk with him. Next follows the officer, bearing the dispatch, and the escort, some fifty or sixty paces in the rear of the flag. When the party have reached the lines of the other side, they are halted until word can be sent forward to the officer in command of the forces at that point, or they are conducted to his headquarters. Arrived there the object of the visit is explained, and the letter or prisoners delivered. If the business be such that only the commander-in-chief can attend to it, then the communication is forwarded immediately to him, who either returns an answer at once, or promises to do so at an early period. During the pendency of the negotiations and the time necessarily consumed in going and coming, there is a temporary cessation of hostilities—a truce—between the party bearing the flag and the opposing forces. And hence, the flag under which the negotiations are conducted, is a flag of truce. It is regarded as highly improper for either party to take advantage of this necessary intercourse to examine the works of the other, or to pry into his condition, or to receive secret intelligence from any of his disaffected troops, or to approach them with corrupt propositions.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Philadelphia Press' Washington correspondent, under date of May 16, writes:

Mr. Clarke, from the Special Committee of the Senate, to which were referred all the bills, memorials, etc., before the Senate, on the subject of confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels, made their report to-day, having agreed on the bill this morning. It is quite long:

The first section provides that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be found guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free.

The fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the person was the owner at the time of committing treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

The second section forfeits all the personal and real property and slaves of any one who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the U. States in any rebellion and insurrection.

The third section provides that every person guilty of either of the offences against the United States shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States; the section immediately following provides that this act shall in no way be construed to alter the prosecution or conviction of any one guilty of treason against the United States prior to the passage of this act.

The fifth section provides that, to insure the more speedy termination of the rebellion, and the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the persons engaged in it, the President is authorized, by the Marshals of the respective districts, or such commissioners and other officers as he may appoint for that purpose, to seize and sequestrate the property, real and personal, of every kind, including choses in action, of such persons as shall have been actively and notoriously engaged in this rebellion, and especially of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army and navy of the Rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States; persons acting as President or Vice-President, member of Congress, head of departments, civil officer, judge, foreign minister or commissioner of the so-called Confederate States; persons hereafter acting as an officer, whether civil, military, or naval, of any State or Territory, who, by the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States, is required to take an oath to support that Constitution, persons who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, shall hereafter take up arms against the United States; persons owning property in the loyal States, or Territories of the loyal portion of the disloyal States, shall hereafter assist or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and to hold and possess such property for the United States, to secure the appearance of the offender to take his trial and abide such punishment as shall be assigned against him. No slave shall be seized under this act, but the United States shall have a lien on all the slaves of the persons here described, to answer such order as may be made in regard to them for their liberation, and no sale thereof shall be of any force or effect after the commission of said offence.

The sixth section enacts that the property so seized and sequestered shall be held, possessed, occupied, or rented by the officers aforesaid, until the owners thereof can be proceeded against by legal prosecution, and if convicted, the property can be forfeited. All perishable property to be immediately sold by the commissioners, in the same manner as goods are sold in a State under execution, the proceeds of the same to be paid over to the United States; and if the owner of said property shall be discharged by the court, the proceeds of the property, if it shall have been sold, shall be returned to said owner.

The seventh section provides that, if any person flee so that he cannot be brought to trial, an order shall be made, requiring him to attend, upon pain of forfeiture of all his property and the freeing of his slaves, and his legal representatives are debarred from making any claim for them; and the eighth section enacts that the President, if he shall deem it necessary, may, any personal property seized by the army or navy, and belonging to a person who shall, after the passage of the act, have engaged in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto, should be constitutionally capable, any cause proceedings is now to be instituted, as in admiralty, and if said property shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in the rebellion, or who has given aid and comfort thereto, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States. The ninth section enacts that if, in the suppression of the rebellion, the President issues a proclamation commanding all persons to lay down their arms, and if any person is found in the insurrectionary district with arms in his hands within thirty days afterwards, all of his slaves shall be forever free.

The tenth section prohibits the rendition of slaves to any owner, unless he has always been loyal, and in no case shall any military or naval officer decide the validity of such claim on the pain of dismissal.

The eleventh section authorizes the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem proper, to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and he may organize and use them as he may deem best; and the twelfth section provides for transportation and colonization of such persons of the African race as may be made free by this act; while the thirteenth section authorizes a proclamation of pardon or amnesty any time, to any person engaged in the existing rebellion on such a condition as he may propose.

The fourteenth section gives the United States courts power to make all necessary orders under this act.

THE OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

On the 9th of May, (Friday afternoon,) I organized a force to march against Norfolk. On the 10th of May the troops were landed under the direction of Col. Crane, at Ocean View, and commanded to march towards Mansfield and Weber, who proceeded on the direct route, by way of Tanner's Creek Bridge; but finding it on fire, they returned to the Cross Roads, where I joined them, and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old roads, and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at twenty minutes before 5 p. m.

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk accompanied by the Hon. Secretary Chase, and met the Mayor and a select committee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city agreeably to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, which was accepted by me so far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resolutions has been already furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city, and appointed Brig. Gen. Egbert Viele Military Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their civil rights. Soon after, I took possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron clad steamer Merrimac, which was blown up by the rebels about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which, fact was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States.

On the 11th I visited the navy yard, and found all the workshops, storehouse and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the Rebels, who at the same time partially blew up the dry docks.

I also visited Craney Island, and found 39 guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked; also a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 lbs. of powder, which, with the buildings, were in good order.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including three at the Sewell's Point batteries, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value stationed at the navy yard, Craney Island, Sewell's Point, and other places.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General Commanding.

COL. SCALES' REGIMENT.

Mr. T. C. Evans, Junior Editor of the Milton Chronicle, who was in the Williamsburg fight, has published in the Chronicle the following account of the action of the Regiment commanded by Col. A. M. Scales:

COL. SCALES' REGIMENT IN THE FIGHT.

The 13th N. C. Regiment left the Brigade at 3 o'clock, in the evening, and were guided through a field, all the while exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, and posted in the rear of an old ditch. We had hardly taken our position before the left of the line was attacked by a Regiment of the Yankees who came up under the guise of friends, crying, "Don't shoot! we are friends—the 19th Mississippi." This Yankee trick was played so well that they succeeded in getting twenty or thirty steps from us, besides we had been cautioned not to shoot, till we were certain, for friends were beforeus.—But no closer did they come, for just then Companies B. G. and K, opened a heavy and effective fire upon them, which seemed to stagger them for a while—but again they rallied, when Lt. Col. Ruffin, who had charge of those companies at the time, commanded "charge the scoundrels, boys!" and right glorious was the charge—man to man with bayonets locked, disputed every inch of ground fiercely. Just then Captain Bailey with sword raised to strike down a Hessian Colonel, was shot through the arm and right breast and fell badly wounded.—Whether he was conveyed off the field or not is yet unknown; the opinion is he was taken prisoner. This charge lasted about ten minutes, when the Yanks fell back, finding there was no flinching on the part of the 13th, though Cos. B. G. and K. were badly cut up. A soldier of another Regiment who witnessed the charge, cried out after it was over, "go it pluck!" and the old Thirteenth felt in no small degree proud of this rude but expressive compliment.

Col. Scales acted in a manner becoming the Regiment; he gave unmistakable proof that the honor of the Regiment would ever be safe in his hands. The bearing of Lt. Col. Ruffin on that day reflects grace on the sword that hangs at his side and adorns the position which he is so eminently fitted for. Walking up and down the line with admirable nonchalance, his person exposed to the enemy's fire, his voice was heard every where enlivening the men and cautioning them to keep cool and be watchful. By some unaccountable cause our Regiment remained in that thick wood from dark till 11 o'clock, alone and unsupported. Orders were issued in the evening for us to leave, but strange to say we never received them, and we would in all probability have been there till day break had not Col. Scales sent to enquire into the matter, when word was returned that orders had been issued. If morning had have dawned on us there the whole Regiment would have been cut off and either cut to pieces or all have been taken prisoners.

Capt. Erwin was wounded while leading his men to their position. I annex a correct list of our casualties.

LIST OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Company A.—Killed: A. C. Totten.
Wounded: H. C. Thompson, Joseph Gillaspie.

Com. B.—Killed: 1st Lieut. J. Thompson, R. S. C. Baker, J. F. Knox, E. L. Parker, Corporal R. L. Swan, J. F. Wilson.—Wounded: Capt. A. A. Erwin, Lt. J. W. Alexander, J. A. Boyd, C. W. Brown, J. M. Erwin, Corp. W. A. Freeman, P. A. Hawkins, J. E. Kerr, H. L. Wolfe, S. H. Magain, W. S. Taylor.

Com. D.—Wounded: W. H. Bradford.

Com. F.—Wounded: J. H. Farches, N. M. Igmer.

Com. G.—Killed: W. M. Hussey, Morgan, S. Pippin, J. Marshall, V. B[illegible].
Wounded: W. H. Adkins, Sergt. W. Peel, Sergt. W. Dupree, Corp. W. Andrew, Corp. G. W. Stancill, E. Andrews, W. Proctor, W. Alston, B. Parker, 1st Sergt. G. L. Brown, (slightly,) J. Tanner, (slightly.)

Com. K.—Killed: M. D. Hines, R. W. Stanfield, M. N. Ward. Wounded: P. R. Wright, Sergt. J. N. Justice, R. A. Maxwell, W. R. Totton, J. L. Ward, W. A. Walker, J. M. Martin, A. B. Powell, J. Taylor, Capt. G. P. Bailey, Sergt. R. L. Watt, (slightly.)

Missing—	Company	B 3
"	"	D 1
"	"	G 4
"	"	K 7
Total Missing,		15
" Killed,		15
" Wounded,		48
"		78

A CALL FOR THE FACTS.

Various statements are made in Northern and Southern papers in regard to the Yankee treatment of the negroes in the South. No rules of warfare can justify their conduct, and it appears that the facts are concealed from the Northern people and especially from Maryland, Kentucky and other points. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, who still occupies his place in the Yankee Congress, made the following statements, which were not denied, but he called in vain for disclosures:

"I want a disclosure made with reference to certain facts, of which I am myself perfectly satisfied. I have information direct from Port Royal, that the slaves who have been taken, mostly all desire to return to their masters, and are prohibited from doing so by the military authorities governing them. I have the assurance, that when some of the slaves had attempted to leave the camp, for the purpose of getting back to their masters, they were fired on by the sentinels, acting under the orders of their superior officers, and some eight of them were killed."

THE UNIVERSITY.

We learn that an idea has got abroad, that the University of North Carolina will be closed; and the President has received letters inquiring if this is likely to happen. He gives the story an emphatic negative as we are glad to hear. The authorities, Trustees and Faculty, are determined not to follow the evil example of evacuating. They will keep their doors open whilst a single student is desirous to enter them. And long may those doors be open, and soon again may they be thronged with the hundreds who have of late years been accustomed to resort there.

By the way, the catalogue for the present Session has just been issued, from which it appears that the whole number of Students during the year has been 120, viz: Seniors 28, Juniors 29, Sophomores 35, Freshman 30, Partial Course 7. 92 of the whole are of North Carolina, 6 from Mississippi, 5 from Virginia, 4 each from Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee, 3 from Alabama, Florida and New Mexico, and 1 from Missouri.

At the ensuing Annual Commencement on the 1st Thursday in June, Wm. B. Rodman, of Washington, N. C., will deliver the Annual Address before the Societies, and Bishop Atkinson the Sermon before the graduating class.

Fayetteville Observer.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The following is General Banks' official report of the fight with Stonewall Jackson:

HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURG,
May 25—2.40, P. M.

Hon. F. M. Stanton:

The rebels attacked us this morning at daybreak in great force. Their force was estimated at fifteen thousand, and consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions.—The fire of the pickets began with the light and was followed by the artillery until the lines were fully under fire on both sides. The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke lines under fire of the enemy.

The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reformed on the other side, and continued their march in good order to Martinsburg, where they arrived in 20 minutes to three, P. M., a distance of 22 miles.

Our trains are in advance and will cross the river in safety. Our entire force engaged was less than four thousand, consisting of Gordon's and Donelley's brigades, with two batteries of artillery.

Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. We were reinforced by the 14th Maine, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON.

The war correspondent of the Mobile Register writing in reference to disaffection among the Kentuckians and Tennesseans at Nashville, says:

The discontent among the Kentuckians was increased by a sermon preached in Nashville by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the author of "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy." You may remember the work, and that the author's study of the Prophecies led him to the conclusion that the great battle of "Armageddon," spoken of in Revelations, would be fought about this time in the valley of the Mississippi. He referred to the same subject in his sermon in Nashville, and told his hearers that the battle would take place by the 20th of June—that Federal hosts would be overthrown and dispersed—and that their dead carcass would make all the land to stink. An effort was made by the officers present to stop him, but the soldiers, who were deeply interested would not allow it to be done.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SODA.—A lady of Fluvanna county sends us the following, which we publish for the benefit of housekeepers:

To the ashes of corn cobs add a little boiling water. After allowing it to stand for a few minutes pour off the lye, which can be used at once with an acid, (sour milk or vinegar.) It makes the bread as light almost as soda.—*Exchange.*

Our lady readers in the country should cut this out and remember it. They can avail themselves of corn cobs, it will be perceived, at any moment, and with scarcely any trouble at all, if the above be true.

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF RICHMOND.

The President has issued the following address to the army:

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st May and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced entrenchments, several batteries of artillery, and many standards, and everywhere drove him from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

Executive Office, 2d June, 1862.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

On Tuesday, Major Gen. Robert E. Lee, was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to Gen. Johnston; and upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them in a very few words, that the army had made its last retreat, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "victory or death". The response was cheers from all the regiments.

THE COMMISSARIAT AGAIN.

A number of country people have come into town with very long faces and with complaints that the soldiers in the vicinity have been shooting their pigs and poultry. They desire us to give the soldiers a severe rap over the knuckles; but we think that that rap had better be administered upon the claws of the officials of that department, whatever it is, which is starving its armies within two or three miles of its dissolute capital. No wonder that our poor soldiers wring the heads of every chicken they can find, and breathe slaughter upon all the little pigs that are not kept within bounds, when many of them are actually starving and have been living for days on rations of bread and crackers without a morsel of meat. Have we a commisserat, or have we only a stupid piece of machinery called Commissary General, whose only claims to distinction, and usefulness are that he was a college chum of President JEFFERSON DAVIS? We are assured that when our army fell back on the Peninsula any number of hogsheads of molasses and sugar were saved to it, that our soldiers were infinitely surprised at the spectacle, as they had never had a taste of these luxuries, and never supposed for a moment that there was anything like sugar or molasses in the commissary stores of the army. From the manner in which our army has been starved, it would be supposed that there was nothing in Richmond but square crackers and very limited supply of flour.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the People's Press, (Extra) of June 7.

Letter from Major Wharton.

MARTINSBURG, Va.,
May 29, 1862.

E. A. VOGLER, Esq.

Dear Sir:—It was the fortune of a part of the 21st Regiment, with Capt. Headley's and Capt. Hunt's Companies, now under my command, to be engaged in quite a severe fight Sunday, the 25th inst., at Winchester. We fought three Regiments of the enemy, posted behind a stone fence; put them to flight, and captured one of their flags. Capt. Pfohl, and the two Capts. Miller's Companies had been detailed to support a battery, and were not in the fight with the infantry; I believe their Companies sustained no loss. In my old Company, eight men were seriously but not dangerously wounded. They are well cared for at Winchester. Their names are: Seargt. T. D. Close and Corp. Newel Sapp; privates, John Smith, Eli Swaim, James Reid, E. Barneycastle, J. D. C. Ingram, and H. B. Sapp. Colonel Kirkland was badly wounded, and Colonel Pepper believed to be mortally wounded. Capts. Ligon and Hedgcock were killed. Our loss was 17 killed and 40 wounded.

The boys behaved with great gallantry and have won the highest commendation of their General. I have no time to write more now. Our letters should be directed to Gordonsville.

Yours, &c.,
R. W. WHARTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Fight at Winchester.

From a gentleman just from Jackson's army we have some particulars of the fight at Winchester, on Sunday, May 25th. Our informant was attached to the 21st North Carolina regiment, Col. W. W. Kirkland, which was in the hottest of the fight. The 21st was on the right wing of the army, and being engaged all the time suffered severely, losing 100 men out of 390—three companies having been detached as support for Courtney's Battery. This battery and the 21st were the only forces engaged on the right wing fighting against the 5th Connecticut, 66th Pennsylvania, 28th New York, and 10th Maine. The fight opened at sunrise, the forces on the left under Jackson, the right under Ewell. After fighting about an hour the fire was so hot the 21st fell back about 50 yards being at the time within twenty yards of the enemy and nearly surrounded. The Yankees were protected by four rock walls which gave them the advantage of cover while they poured in a hot fire from different directions. At the time the 21st fell back the 15th Georgia came up and fired one round, and the enemy seeing the reinforcements commenced retreating, and at the same time our force was ordered to charge. Meantime, Courtney's battery had been served in an excellent manner, and caused serious havoc in the Yankee ranks. The enemy having retreated along the whole line, they were followed up to Martinsburg, a distance of 28 miles, where we encamped for the night. In the charge made in the early part of the engagement we lost many valuable officers. Col. Kirkland, while gallantly leading his regiment, musket in hand, firing as rapidly as possible, received a painful wound through the right thigh. Lieut. Col. Pepper was shot through both hips and bladder, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Captains Hedgecock and Ligon were killed. The 15th Georgia lost two killdd and fourteen wounded. These were the operations on the extreme right wing, which our informant saw; but at the same time nearly all our force was engaged along the line.

In this battle we took six thousand fine rifles, two thousand muskets, six hundred sacks salt, four hundred wagons, many horses, twelve pieces of artillery, three being rifled parrot guns, $100,000 worth of medicines, hospital stores of every imaginable kind—splints, amputating instruments, chloroform, oranges, lemons, fresh cheese, dried fruits, every luxury a sick man could desire, and clothes without limit. Col. Ashby, hearing of many Yankee sutlers who had recently set up their shops in the country, seized them and loaded two hundred wagons with the plunder. A portion of the captured stores had to be destroyed in our retreat, but all the guns and medicines were saved. The conduct of Gen. Banks was disgraceful. He had circulated the report among the negroes, that Jackson was shooting every negro that fell into his hands, and by exciting them by such tales of horror induced them to run away. It is a fact capable of proof, that he took his own sick and wounded from the ambulances and loaded them with negro families. Thus his wounded fell into our hands, together with ten Yankee Surgeons. The latter were released unconditionally. On this occasion the gallant conduct of Col. Kirkland was very conspicuous, and won the praise of the General in command.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.—The Richmond Whig says that the following is from a gentleman who has had the best means of observation:

At Winchester, the enemy tried to make a stand in the suburbs, but our boys drove them pell-mell through the streets, and soon beyond to Martinsburg.

Many were killed in the streets, and a remarkable feature of the day was, that when the tide of battle rolled towards the town, the glorious women of Winchester turned out to give relief to our wounded and exhausted soldiers, and so regardless were they of the danger, that they were not deterred from their pious duty by the shot and shell which fell around them. In the streets our men had to advance a guard to clear the women out of the way for our platoons to deliver their fire. This, I am assured, was literally the case in more instances than one.

We have taken stores at Front Royal valued at $250,000. Here we have more than $200,000 worth of medical stores, and an immense amount of other plunder. The amount of goods, stores, &c., captured at Martinsburg, is more than a million of dollars. Large captures were also made at N. Mountain Depot, Charlestown, Shepherdstown, &c. There are some three thousand prisoners—four thousand stand of arms—hundreds of fat cattle—a full supply of sabres for Ashby's cavalry—some eight hudred horses, hundreds of wagons, mules, and I know not what, besides. [We are happy to add, from the same authority, that all the spoils have been placed beyond the reach of the enemy.—Ed.] In addition to what we captured, there was quite a destruction of property by the enemy.—At one time I saw seventy wagons they had drawn together to burn, but had no time to apply the fire.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than 50 cents, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.
Three months,	50.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro' N. C., "Our Own Second Reader;" for the use of schools and families, and "Our Own Primer," for the children.

Both these publications are neatly gotten up, and very well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended.

The "First Reader" is now in press, and will be issued shortly. We do not know the price of the books. Address as above, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ In Salisbury, Greensborough, and Winston, the Town Commissioners have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of all kinds of spirituous liquors in quantities less than a barrel, within their corporate limits. To go into effect in Winston on and after the 10th of July next.

CASUALTIES.—We learn that John Hicks and Robert Saunders, of Winston, were killed, the former in the engagement at Hanover Court-house, and the latter at Winchester. F. Hall, of Davie, and Jacob Shepperd, of Forsyth, were wounded in the Saturday engagement at Richmond, and both are at home. E. J. Douthit, of Davie, was also slightly wounded.

Late News.

There has been no renewal of the fight at Richmond, but preparations are being made on both sides and fortifications are erecting The enemy's artillery and siege guns are being put in place.

Our loss in the late Richmond engagements is put at from 2,500 to 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The Yankee loss is said to be two or three times larger. Some state that 4,000 of the enemy were killed, which is not, however, generally credited.

A more detailed account than we published last week of the Richmond engagements, will be found in this week's issue.

There has been various skirmishing near Richmond, without material loss on our side.

A sharp skirmish occurred on Sunday between the enemy and Hood's Texas brigade, in which our troops drove the enemy back with a loss of forty killed and wounded. Our loss was very small.

Rumors are afloat that Gen. Butler has been killed in New Orleans, and that Andy Johnson, the Lincoln Governor of Tennessee, had been killed in Nashville. These rumors need confirmation.

The Standard sums up the Southwestern news as follows:

In the Southwest our affairs look gloomy. It appears not to be doubted that Fort Pillow, Fort Randolph and Memphis have been evacuated; the cotton and sugar at the latter place having been previously destroyed. The Mississippi is therefore open to the enemy, except what little resistence can be made at Vicksburg. In addition to this, Beauregard has evacuated Corinth, retreating into a country said to be almost destitute of food or resources for his large army. We take it for granted that necessity dictated this course. We regret it deeply. A rumor is afloat still more damaging and disheartening. It is reported as coming from Northern sources that Halleck has telegraphed to Washington that Beauregard had been forced hurriedly out of Corinth, and that he had captured 10,000 of his troops. The story is improbable, and we do not believe it. It looks as if the story had been gotten up to counteract the late influence of Gen. Jackson's late victories.

Proceedings of June Term of Forsyth County Court.

Mr. Editor:

In addition to the proceedings of the Court which I gave you last week and which you published in the Press, I presumed it would be interesting to the citizens of this County to insert the following.

After a majority of the Magistrates had assembled in the Court-House, E. A. Vogler, Esq, submitted a report, as Salt Agent for the County, which was satisfactory to the Court, and was authorized and requested to purchase one thousand bushels more for the citizens of Forsyth county.

He also submitted his accounts as Treasurer of the Central Committee, showing the disbursements, &c., since March Term. From the account it appears that the sum of $3,804-57 cents had been expended within the past year, amongst the families of our volunteers.

The Committee appointed at last term of this Court to report to this term upon the subject of assistance to the families of Volunteers, Drafted-men or Conscripts, then made the following report.

FORSYTH COUNTY, June Term, 1862

At March Term, 1862, of this Court, the following persons, to wit: R. L. Patterson, John H Hester, John Boyer, John Watson and H. M Lash were appointed a Committee to enquire into the expediency and justice of continuing the monthly payments allowed to the families of the volunteers composing the first companies sent from this county. The Committee has had no regular meeting, owing to circumstances over which the Chairman had no control. But in an informal meeting of two or three of the Committeemen on the first day of this term, the following suggestions were determined upon and presented to the Court:

The agreement entered into by this Court and the volunteers composing our first Companies, in regard to the support of their families, was of the nature of a contract, and it was expected that this contract would end with the twelve months for which these volunteers had enlisted. The unforeseen action of our Congress in the passage of the Conscript Act has prevented the return of these volunteers to their families, and has retained them in the service for the war. Therefore, our first companies now stand upon the same footing with all the companies which have gone from the County, or which may hereafter go, under the operation of the Conscription act, and the quota of the county will probably reach 1000 or 1200 men, many of whom have and will leave families behind them. In view of this fact, the members of the committee making this report, do not consider that in accordance with justice and fair dealing, the Court could continue the monthly allowances to the first companies without granting the same bounties to the families of all the other companies and conscripts which have been or may be called for. To do this would entail an enormous debt upon the county, entirely disproportionate to our ability to pay, and would therefore be a great hardship upon a community already heavily taxed, with much heavier burthens in expectation. We feel compelled, under the circumstances, to recommend to the Court the discontinuance of all bounties and monthly payments.

The patriotic and liberal people of Forsyth, however, cannot permit any of her citizens to want the necessaries of life, and especially the families of the brave men who have gone forth to fight our battles. In order, therefore, to prevent actual suffering among the soldier's families, the Treasurer of our Central Committee is hereby created *"President of the Board of Sustenance,"* and it shall be his duty to appoint a good, faithful and honest man of due firmness and forethought, in each Captain's District, (and such persons shall be the members of the Board of Sustenance and shall be called together whenever the President deems it necessary,) whose duty it shall be to receive applications from such families as may be in a suffering condition; and if fully satisfied that such is actually the case, shall report the same to the Board, and furnish such relief as the Board may deem necessary. In order to carry out the provisions of this recommendation, the President aforesaid may, if he deems it necessary, purchase supplies of provisions at the lowest rate possible, using the funds of the County, and the several members of the Board may, from time to time, draw upon him for such supplies as may be actually necessary.

If small sums of cash should at times be required the President can allow the same upon the proper order from any member of the Board.

It shall be the duty of the President to organize forthwith this board of Sustenance and to systemize its action, and at all times to well and faithfully guard the public Treasury of the County, at the same time that he diligently carries out the intention of his appointment.—He shall have the power and it shall be his duty to discharge any unfaithful or extravagant member of the Board. The President and members shall receive such compensation as the Court in its discretion may allow.

Finally this committee suggest that the provisions of this recommendation (if ordered by Court) shall not be extended to the wives or families of hired substitutes.

R. L. PATTERSON, *President.*
JOHN WATSON,
H. M. LASH,
JOHN H. HESTER,
JOHN BOYER. } *Com.*

The foregoing report was confirmed and made the Order of this Court. Upon which E. A. Vogler, Esq., the present Treasurer of the Central Committee, made the following appointments for each Captain's District:

Kernersville,	John H. Hester.
Middle Fork,	John Masten.
Old Town,	William Flynt.
Mill Creek,	Thomas M. Hunter.
Pfafftown,	Solomon Pfaff.
Belew's Creek,	Nath'l D. Sullivan.
South Fork,	J. M. Stafford.
Buffalo,	M. J. Crews.
Yadkin,	Henry Hart.
Salem,	Charles Brietz.
Abbott's Creek,	Eli J. Hine.
Old Field Creek,	H. Marshall.
Little Creek,	G. W. Burke.
Bunker Hill,	A. M. Gamble.
Richmond,	Samuel Stauber.
Winston,	H. A. Holder.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter.

I would be glad if the members of the above "Board of Sustenance" could make it convenient to meet together in the office of the County Court Clerk, at Winston, on Saturday the 21st of June at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. A. VOGLER.

Forsyth Co., June 12, 1862.

☞ A dispatch received at Raleigh, states that Gen. Pettigrew is not dead, but a prisoner of war.

MARCHING ORDERS.—The Salisbury Watchman, of June 2, says: "Col. Gibbs' Regiment, at this place, have received orders to report at Richmond, and will leave to morrow."

☞ We have received a few numbers of the "Daily Telegraph," published by John Spelman, Raleigh. N. C. It is confined to the news of the day, and has a morning and evening edition. Terms 5 cents per copy. Both editions 50 cents per week.

THE DAILY WORLD.—Messrs. Sterling, Campbell and Albright propose to publish a small daily newspaper, in Greensboro', as soon as the lines of telegraph are in operation to that place.

Terms,—Six months $4; 3 months $3.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS

We deeply regret to state that the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, situated four miles west of Raleigh, exploded on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, killing four men and destroying about 2000 lbs. of powder. The names of the killed are Matthew Moneyhoon, Young Riggs, Albert Warren, Wm. H. Struce. One man was slightly wounded in the hand. The explosion was entirely accidental, and is supposed to have taken place in the granulating apartment.—*Register.*

[From the Wilmington Journal, June 2d.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On yesterday, (Sunday,) a serious accident occurred at Camp Wyatt, under the following circumstances:

Some soldiers had got hold of a shell which the Yankee gunboats had thrown on the beach in their late demonstration in that neighborhood, and after having brushed off the mud or sand, had set it down amongst them, when another soldier came up and dropped a coal of fire on the fuse, which caused the shell to explode in their midst. Five of those present were wounded mortally, four seriously and three slightly.

A BADLY MANAGED RAILROAD.

It is getting to be as much as one's life is worth to travel on the N. C. Railroad.—Smashes-up are getting to be the "general rule," and safe transits upon it the "exception." We take the following from the Salisbury Watchman:

SMASHED UP.—A frightful Railroad collision occurred between Thomasville and High Point last Thursday afternoon by which one man was killed and one of the trains was broken in pieces. It was caused by the returned train which brought the Yankee prisoners in the morning. The officers on board of it ran against express orders, as we learn, and in utter disregard of consequences. They left Thomasville only a few minutes before the regular train South was due, and were so notified there. The collision occurred very shortly afterwards. About $30,000 worth of property was destroyed by it.

Accidents on this road have become fearfully common, and often the result of carelessness. An example of severe punishment would doubtless do much towards correcting the evil, and we shall not be surprised to hear of one rather summary made, unless there is a change for the better.

☞ The following extract of a letter from Richmond was handed in for publication.

HEAD Q'RS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va. June 1, 1862.

My Dear Sir:

Fifty times this day have I attempted to write you a letter, but every time I commenced something or other was sure to call me off. I am now writing with the dreadful din of battle booming around the city, and am in the midst of a whirlwind of excitement. The streets are crowded with soldiers,—regiment after regiment hastening at double quick to right, left or centre as they may be needed. The wounded are pouring into the city, some of them the most ghastly looking objects I ever beheld. The greater portion of the male citizens have gone to the city batteries to take the places of the soldiery, who are wanted in the field. The women, God bless them forever and ever, are hurrying to and fro with bandages, lint, wine, cordials, eatables and everything else that can conduce to the comfort and alleviate the terrible sufferings of the bleeding and dying who are being brought into town by hundreds. The private houses of the citizens have been thrown open to the wounded, and each one seems to vie with the other who can do the most for them. I thought to myself to day that God's own angels of *Charity, Mercy* and *Love* had dropped down right *here*. I never dreamed that Richmond was half so loyal as it is, and next to Raleigh, I trust it will ever remain the proud unconquerable capital of our young but glorious Confederacy.

Now to the battle. It commenced yesterday at 10½ a. m., on our right; at noon the engagement became general, and finally when the 4th North Carolina charged the batteries, the Hessians broke from their entrenchments and fled like deer. You will see the whole account in the Richmond Dispatch, and therefore it is of no use for me to retail it to you now. Suffice it to say that North Carolina Soldiers have covered themselves with glory, and I have heard hundreds say that the conduct of our boys in the battle of yesterday redeemed our noble old State from all the reproaches which hot-headed and envious fools have heaped upon her.

PROMOTED.—It is stated that Col. Pender, of the 6th N. C., and Col. G. B. Anderson, of the 4th N. C. Regiments, were made Brigadier Generals on the field upon which they had fought with such gallantry on Saturday last.—*Raleigh Standard.*

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

An intelligent correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* puts down the effective force of the Yankee army before Corinth at 65,000 and gives good reasons for believing that it does not much, if any, exceed this number. Judging from a letter to the New York World, we are inclined to believe that the estimate of the Appeal if very correct. It is said that the rotten limestone water of the country in which they are encamped has proved very unwholesome, and made whole regiments unfit for duty.

LATEST NEWS.

From Stonewall Jackson.

The following dispatches were received by Gov. Letcher:

STAUNTON, June 8.—Gen. Shields crossed the Shenandoah at Port Republic and attacked Gen. Jackson this morning.—After a short contest he was driven back with the loss of two pieces of artillery.

Fremont also attacked Gen. Ewell, but was driven back and Ewell is still pressing hard upon him. Shields is on the banks of the Shenandoah and Jackson holds him in check.

A later dispatch to the Governor of Virginia, dated Richmond June 10th, received at a late hour the night previous, says:

Gen. Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping, capturing one Yankee regiment and all his artillery, driving him for miles down the Shenandoah.

Our victory to-day has been complete over Shields. If Gen. Jackson had reinforcements he could save us all. Our loss was very heavy, but the enemy's was tremendous. Our cavalry are still in pursuit.

Freemont has crossed North river with a small force at Rockland Mills.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Our loss yesterday was about 200. To-day it was much heavier. It was a great victory that we gained over Shields to-day.

[THIRD DISPATH.]

Fremont is falling back and blocading the roads. Jackon is pressing hard upon Shields.

Official Dispatches from General Jackson.

RICHMOND June 10.—The following dispatch was received this morning by Adjutant General Cooper:

NEAR PORT REPUBLIC,
June 9th, via Staunton June 10th.

Through God's blessing the enemy near Port Republic was this day routed with the loss of six pieces of artillery.

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON,
Major Gen. Commanding.

Col. ASHBY, commander of the celebrated Cavalry corps in Jacksons's army is reported as killed in a skirmish at Harrisonburg.

AFFAIRS ABOUT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—The Courier states that no news of special interest has been received from the Island to day. But rumors are abundant.

It is believed, however, that the enemy have landed a much larger force than was at first generally supposed and reported.

It is reported that the invaders are entrenching, and have already planted heavy guns along their lines of operation. There is hardly a doubt that we will have some serious work to do very soon.

The Savannah Republican of Thursday, says the significant movements of Tuesday warranted us in expecting a serious collision with the enemy near Charleston.

YANKEES NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, June 6.—Three-fifths of Colonel Adams' 1st Kentucky Cavalry force were surprised on Wednesday last, by a large force under Gen. Mitchell's command, supposed to be about 40,000 strong, at a place called Sweeden's Grove, twelve miles from Jasper, on the Winchester Road, and about twenty-eight miles from Chattanooga.

Our men cut their way through losing, in killed and wounded, about twenty.

The loss of the enemy is much greater.

Gen. Mitchell's forces are supposed to be moving this way, and if so, they may rely on meeting a warm reception.

CHATTANOOGA, June 7, 5½, P. M.—The enemy have just opened their batteries from the opposite side of the river upon the city with shot and shell without giving the slightest notice. There is a great panic amongst the women and children, who are flying in every direction. Our batteries are replying and our sharp-shooters are also constantly firing. No serious damage has been done to any of the buildings yet.

6, P. M.—Several of our men have been wounded but none killed. Passengers this morning report that the shelling continued from 6, p. m. to 12, p. m., when it ceased. The Crutchfield House was the only building struck.

Latest from Chattanooga.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

ATLANTA, June 10.

Passengers by the State train report that the enemy, (variously estimated at from three to seven thousand,) who left the river opposite Chattanooga, divided their forces, part going up and part down the river.

The Confederates under Gens. Kirby Smith, Leadbetter and Reynolds are there to resist them.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF THE SEVEN PINES.

RICHMOND, June 9.—The cannonading yesterday morning was unimportant. Both sides were shelling the woods occupied by the outposts.

The Herald of the 5th gives a long account of the battle near Richmond, which shows, despite the efforts to distort the truth, that the Confederates gained a brilliant victory. The writer admit that our troops displayed great intrepidity. The Herald editorially admits a loss of eight hundred killed, and three thousand killed and wounded, but says the rebel loss in killed and wounded was fifty-five hundred, and fifteen hundred prisoners. A large number of Yankee officers were killed and wounded. Among the former were Colonel Elias Anderson, Zouaves, of New York; Colonel S. A. Dodget, 37th New York; three brigadier generals wounded. None are admitted killed.

General Dix supersedes Wool in command at Fotress Monroe.

A dispatch from Halleck to Stanton, dated the 4th instant, says that Gen. Pope is pursuing Beauregard, and already had captured ten thousand prisoners, fifteen thousand stand of arms, nine hundred [illegible]

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

COLUMBUS, June 4.—A special dispatch, dated at Mobile, says Corinth was evacuated on the 2d inst., but the details have not been received yet.

It is reported there was no loss of property sustained by reason of the evacuation.

Heavy skirmishing occurred on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, during which the Confederates operated succes-fully and got advantage.

At last accounts the Confederate army was at Baldwin, 30 miles below Corinth, on the line of the Mobile Road. The sick were removed, the telegraph wires from Corinth were taken down and the bridges destroyed.

Fort Pillow and Memphis have been abandoned, and the cotton and sugar deposited in the latter place has all been burnt.

LATE FROM EUROPE—NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS IN EUROPE—ITS EFFECT IN ENGLAND, AND COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The advices from Europe are important. The news of the capture of New Orleans had arrived out, and the event was very widely commented on by the English press:

The London Times asks how it will affect England. The Times thinks it is useless to deny the importance of the event, but says if the Southerners mean what they say of burning their cotton, they can never be conquered. One thing is needed, and that is that "cotton should come down" to New Orleans; but, should the planters destroy their stock, or refuse to bring them down, the Times adds, "it is hard to see what is gained by the capture!"

The London Post says it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party, although a serious loss to the South. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent at each successive stage.

The most significant feature of the effect of the news in Europe of the taking of New Orleans is, that the fact had produced no influence on the cotton market.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRISONERS.

Five hundred and twenty-five prisoners arrived in Salisbury from Richmond last Thursday forenoon, and were immediately conducted to the Confederate States prisons. We learn that there are a great many Irish and Dutch among them, though whether native born or foreigners we do not know.

Baltimoriana.—These men were conducted to this place by a very extraordinary company reported to be chiefly Marylanders or Baltimorians. They had not been on our streets two hours before several of them were detected in thieving from our merchants and shopmen. Hats, coats, vests, shoes, socks, watches and other jewelry, formed the subjects of their pilfering. They visited some seven or eight houses where they found opportunities to lift articles which did not belong to them. The Town police got after them, and in the course of the day three of them were committed to jail.

But they were not satisfied with stealing; being from Baltimore, they had also to give us a specimen of Baltimore fighting. Upon some trivial provocation, one of them shot at a companion, who, it is said narrowly escaped death. Another drew his bowie knife and made several cuts on the face of another companion; and a general pugnacious disposition was manifested in a number of cases. And all this occurring within the course of three or four hours after they were at liberty on our streets, entitled them to bad notoriety to say the least.

Salisbury Watchman.

A QUICK WAY TO END THE WAR.

An old friend of ours, who always has his own views about matters and things, and when opinions are formed stands firm by them, even if he goes in a gang by himself, said to us the other day, that if he had the power delegated to him he could end this war in a short time, with equal justice to both sides. We asked him how he would do it. He said he would take Mr. Lincoln, his Cabinet and Congress, and place them in a line; then he would take President Davis, his Cabinet and Congress, and place them in a similar line 20 feet from Lincoln and his men; he would furnish them with *supplies*, and give his orders thus: "Gentlemen, you have pen, ink and paper; you have powder, ball and musket; now settle this war in 24 hours on pain of death. Our friend is religiously of the opinion that the war would end in less than 24 hours, *honorably* to both parties.

Tennessee Whig.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The New York Herald of a late date has the following:

Sectionalism begins to creep into the House between the East and the West. It will not, for a while, become so rancorous as that between the North and the South, but indications are apparent that it will become very strong in its political action. In the debate, recently, upon the Pacific Railroad bill, the Western members intimated plainly that the West would soon be strong enough to get her rights in Congress without begging for them as a favor. The members from the West in the present Congress represent a population larger by several hundred thousand, than those from the East.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., in some spirited remarks in reply to Mr. Morris, of Vermont, imputed a grasping disposition to the East. The great victories over the rebels, had, he said, been won by Western troops, and while the East had been paid in full for their transportation of troops, the Western railroads had been for months delayed in receiving their dues. Their bills had been reduced, and they are finally paid certificates, the money having been all taken from the treasury by the Eastern creditors of the Government.

Mr. Morrill, in responding, said his fling at Gen. McClellan. He said he gloried in the victories of the Western troops, but if Eastern soldiers had not been victorious, it was because they had not had an opportunity. A Western man had been at their head. When Eastern troops had been led by a Burnside they were victorious.

An Indiana member spoiled this remark by stating that Burnside is a native of that State.

The debate subsequently showed that the

THE GREAT RICHMOND BATTLE.

FIRST DAY'S FIGHT—A SIGNAL VICTORY.

We compile the following account from the Richmond papers:

The battle of Saturday, 31st May, took place this side of Laurel Grove, between the York river rail road and the Williamsburg stage road, about seven miles from Richmond. Gen. Hill's Division commenced the attack about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The enemy, in large force, had entrenched themselves behind consecutive batteries, and felled trees crosswise in front of them, so as to render the approach of our troops the more difficult.

As soon as the enemy's position was reached Gen. Hill prepared for a vigorous attack. Featherstone's brigade led the advance. It was commanded on the occasion by Col. Anderson, the General being ill in the city. Garland's brigade commenced the attack on the left, and in a few minutes the engagement became general.

After a musketry and cannon skirmish, during the continuance of which our brave troops withstood the full fire of the batteries, and a charge was ordered and nobly made by Gen Hill, the Second Florida, Sixth Virginia and, Fifth South Carolina leading the charge up to the very muzzle of the guns under a terrific fire of grape, canister, round shot and shell, that cut them down by scores. Mounting over the first battery, they took possession at the point of the bayonet, the Yankees fleeing to the next in position in the rear, which, in turn, opened its fire, and, in turn, was taken, large numbers of the Yankees being killed and taken prisoners.

The Dispatch says: Observing the strength of the enemy's line in front, our commander ordered up the 4th North Carolina, who, advancing in force, broke through the 2d Mississippi battalion, in their hurried progress, and divided the latter corps in such a manner that, subsequently, their whole force could not be again collected. Brilliant in conception and execution, the finely drilled North Carolinians flanked the enemy's dense line of skirmishers, and did such havoc by their flanking fire that the enemy precipitately fell back upon their unfinished breastwork in, and commanding the entrance to, the extensive grounds of Barker's farm.

Having arrived in open ground, our forces commenced to howl in a fearful manner, terrifying the enemy with their indescribable sounds. The 4th North Carolina, regardless of consequences, shut their eyes to the chances, and attacked the work in gallant style, being supported by other regiments to the right and left. They gained their object, but it is said were unable to retain it, for the enemy's large brass howitzers dealt destruction among them, and it is reported they fell back in admirable order, until fresh troops could be brought to bear upon the hordes of Pennsylvanians, who, in thousands, were pouring vollies upon them.

Capt. Barnes, of company F, 4th North Carolina State Troops, was killed in the action on Saturday. We are informed that but one Captain of this regiment escaped uninjured, the rest killed and wounded. Only 213 men of the 4th North Carolina answered at roll call yesterday morning, and the regiment took over 700 into the fight.

Capt. Bacon, of the 27th Georgia, while acting as aid to Col. Anderson, was killed.

In the last charge on the retreating Federals, beyond their camp, Col. D. B. Smith, of the 27th Georgia, was wounded in the thigh.

After an obstinate fight of two hours the enemy fell back, leaving sixteen pieces of artillery, composing three batteries, in possession of our victorious troops. Our loss here was heavy, including several officers. The Yankee loss was not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been equally heavy. The behavior of the troops was splendid. One company of the North Carolina regiment alone took one hundred and sixty-five prisoners, and brought them to the rear. The enemy's force was estimated at fully 30,000, and reinforced constantly.

Later in the day, Gen. Longstreet's division came up and rushed eagerly into the battle. About four o'clock our artillery came into play, and did excellent service, as has been already said. Although heavily reinforced, the enemy were charged by Longstreet's and Hill's men and driven off the field, our men taking possession of their camps and fortifications. The Yankees very closely contested the ground as they fell back, while our force steadily pushed upon their line.

As an incident of the fight, we may mention that reinforcements were ordered to Anderson, and as but one regiment could be spared, the 4th South Carolina, Col. Jenkins, was sent. Upon arriving, Col. J. was asked if one regiment was all that could be sent. "Yes," replied the Colonel. "But that will do. I *know* these boys." The gallant charge of the 4th afterwards fully verified the good opinion of their commander.

The 6th Alabama, 6th Georgia, and 23d Georgia suffered severely, the 6th Alabama being nearly decimated. The 6th Georgia lost 100 out of the 500 men they took into the field.

Among the distinguished acts of daring on Saturday was the capture by Capt. Thomas Walton, of Mississippi, of the colors of a Federal regiment. He was acting on General Longstreet's staff, and while Col. Giles's regiment was charging he galloped ahead of it and dashing into the Yankee regiment seized their colors and bore them off. He then rode up to Giles' regiment and presented the flag to them. The act was rewarded by three hearty cheers from our men. The gallant Captain was shot in the head later in the day, but refused to leave the field before the fighting was over.

Gen. Rhodes' brigade, of Hill's division, was in the thickest of the fight. It went into the engagement with about 2,580 men, and of these 1,092 were killed or wounded in the desperate fight. Gen. R.'s men fought like heroes. The officers suffered much. General Rhodes received a painful, though not serious, flesh wound in the arm. Philip T. Sutton, of this city, one of his aids, lost his left arm in the afternoon by a Minnie ball, after acquitting himself gallantly on the field.

After the cessation of the firing on our right wing, the enemy attempted a demonstration, across the Chickahominy, on our left wing, north of the Mechanicsville, and on the Nine Mile road.

The plan of the battle was this: Gens. Hill and Longstreet were to attack in front, and when the enemy were repulsed, Gen. Whiting was to march down the nine mile road and make an attack upon the flank. The force was started down this road, but come unexpectedly upon a large body of the enemy, who had crossed the Chickahominy and entrenched themselves. This was on the left of the railroad and east of the New Bridge, or nine mile road, as it is known in country parlance.

Whiting's division, formerly Maj. Gen. Smith's, consisted of his own brigade, commanded by Col. Pender, (the famous " Od brigade," which Bee led at Manassas) Hood's brigade, of Texas, Pettigrew's brigade, and numbered about 14,000 men.

Col. Jenkins commanded a brigade, composed of the 5th South Carolina regiment, Col. Giles; 6th South Carolina regiment, Col. Bratton; and the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Walker. The former commander, Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, commanded a division in the fight. He has not resigned; the Gen. Anderson who resigned is from Tennessee, and his place as commander of the Tennessee brigade was assigned to Brig Gen Robert Hatton, who was killed.

While proceeding down the New Bridge road endeavoring to get to the rear of the enemy, who were falling back before Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Whiting's division was attacked by the enemy on the left flank in overwhelming force, causing him to change front, and for two hours engage in a contest, which, considering the short space of time, was perhaps the severest of the war. Some idea of its character may be formed from the fact that Hampton's Legion lost in killed and wounded a slight fraction over one-half its numbers. The charge of this body of men was gallant and daring, beyond all description. The other regiments did not suffer so heavily, but all show a long list of casualties. Night found the combatants in the precise position where the fight began two hours before, neither side having yielded an inch. The enemy, of course, fought with great bravery. Our loss on the left was not so heavy as on the right wing of the army; but among the killed we have to lament several gallant and distinguished officers. On the left wing fell Gen. Pettigrew, of North Carolina, a name that became illustrious in this revolution. He fell and died on the field. Gen. Hatton, of the Tennessee brigade, was shot from his horse and died in the arms of an aid. Col. Hampton was wounded slightly in the foot, but remained at his post. His horse was shot twice. Col. Giles, 5th South Carolina, was killed; also Col. Lightfoot, of the 22d North Carolina.

Of Saturday's fight, the Examiner says:

The Confederate forces attacked on Saturday, and gained a complete victory. The right to call the action a complete victory to the Confederates is established by these facts: 1st. That the Confederates drove the enemy from all their lines, a distance of three miles back: 2d. That they took all the enemy's artillery that was in those lines: 3d. That they took the enemy's camps, with everything in them, tents standing, baggage undisturbed, letters, public and private, and retained possession of the said camps: 4th. That the Confederates carried also the Federal fortifications, redoubts, entrenchments, and retained possession of them.

These facts give indisputable right to claim for the Confederates a victory of the most entire kind.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.—SUNDAY.

Public expectation was on tiptoe yesterday in anticipation of the renewal of the contest for the hard fought field in front of Richmond on Saturday, and events did not disappoint in the least. The scene of the fight was near the Williamsburg road. About seven o'clock, A. M., the Ninth Virginia regiment, Lieut Col. Godwin, who had been on their arms unconsciously within fifty yards of the enemy the night previous, were ambuscaded by a Yankee regiment, who rose up behind a dense thicket, and, protected thereby, poured a destructive fire into the uncovered column of the Ninth, which, however, being speedily supported, drove the enemy back and captured several pieces of artillery. The ground was so miry and unfavourable for the use of artillery that but few pieces could be brought into play, and the firing was principally by musketry, which raged furiously from the left to the centre of the lines.

In the early part of the battle, Lieut. Col. Godwin, who was in the advance of the Ninth Virginia, had his horse shot from under him, and the animal, in falling, fell upon him and seriously injured him in the breast and head. He was brought to the American Hotel. Col. Lomax, of the Third Alabama, was also killed in the action, while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge in support of the Ninth Virginia. The Fourteenth Virginia and First Virginia also distinguished themselves in the fight, and took a considerable number of prisoners both on Saturday and yesterday.

Gen. Pryor's brigade, stationed on the right of our line, were fired on by daylight, and had one man killed and several wounded by this fire. Then came the general attack, very hot on the centre and right. Gen. Picket was on Pryor's left, Wilcox on the right. Pryor's brigade stood well up to the enemy, and did not retire until ordered, when it was held to cover a retrogade movement of our troops. It then retired deliberately and in order, having lost ten per cent. of its strength—literally decimated, principally in the 8th and 14th Alabama.

Gen. Picket's brigade sustained the shock of the enemy's attack up to near 11 o'clock, when Mahone came on the field. Picket's brigade, (the 3d of Longstreet's division,) composed of the 18th, 19th, and 28th Virginia regiments, was early in the fight of Saturday and did some excellent fighting.

Mahone's brigade came on the field late in the morning. It was ordered to proceed to a line of woods and take position. They fell into an ambuscade while marching in column, and sustained a galling fire. Hastily throwing them into line, the enemy were pursued and driven beyond the field. One regiment alone, the 3d Alabama, lost one hundred and ninety-six in killed and wounded.

The entire day the wounded were arriving in the city, and the community remained in a state of excitement up to night, when later intelligence assured them again that the prestige of victory had not departed from our arms.

The wounded are very numerous, and they are being accommodated as the emergencies of the times will best admit. Private dwellings, stores, &c., have been offered by their owners, and they will be occupied as they are needed.

The success and progress of our arms yesterday was even more decided and satisfactory than was Saturday, and our troops were in the best possible spirits.

The bodies of the several prominent officers slain in the engagements were brought into Richmond yesterday. That of Gen. Hatton was taken to the Exchange Hotel, where it will be embalmed and sent to his native State. That of the lamented Pettigrew, of N. C., was also brought in and taken in charge by the friends of deceased.

Of the second day's fight the Examiner says:

The fighting commenced on Sunday morning; the Confederates again drove the Federals before them with ease, till they reached new entrenchments, hastily thrown up for their protection, and then the matter ended. After ten o'clock the two armies remained at a distance, occasionally exchanging a shot from a rifled cannon. The enemy sent up several balloons, and it is no news to tell them that heavy reinforcements were moving during the day.

It is hoped that those in command have well calculated the consequence of this strange delay. If the results of the success on Saturday should be lost, like that of Manassas, by similar and second folly, neither their lives in this world nor all eternity afterwards would afford sufficient time for atonement.

ON MONDAY.

The battle was not renewed on Monday. On Sunday evening our forces fell back to secure a better position, and the enemy came back to the position he first occupied, minus his tents, baggage, &c.—The day was spent in caring for the dead and wounded.

It appears that the 4th, 5th, 6th, 16th, 28d N. C. regiments, and perhaps others, were in the fight, but so far the Richmond papers only speak of one or two.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We append the list of killed and wounded from this State so far as we find them.

Casualties in 4th N. C. Regiment.

The following names only have been published:

Killed.—Capt. Barnes and Lieut. Thompson of comp. F, Lt E Q Redding comp. E, Capt. Simonton, Iredell Blues, Lt. McRorey do., Lt. White comp. C, Adj't T S Perry, Color Serg't Barnes, Jacob O Maney comp. E, Thos Draton comp. H, Henry Hart comp. H. It is stated that 67 members of this regiment were buried at the redoubt taken by the regiment. Capt. Carter comp. E, and Capt. Kelley are among the wounded.

16th Regiment.

Colonel Champ Davis, killed.
Lieut. Col. McElroy, slightly wounded.
Company A.—1st Lieut. J R Love, wounded in the left arm—serious in the joint; Private J L Davis, wounded badly in the neck; W A Burns, in the leg; N Childers, in the hand and shoulder; A J Patton, flesh wound in the thigh; 2d Lieut. A W Bryson, slightly in the shoulder; Orderly Sergeant Y G Enloe, probably killed.
Captain Kirkpatrick, killed.
Captain Stowe, wounded in shoulder.
Captain J L Robinson, wounded in the hand.

23d Regiment.

Col. D H Christie had his horse shot under him, and was painfully, though not seriously wounded by the fall.
Lieut. Col. R D Johnston, severely wounded in the head, and had his horse shot under him.
Major E J Christian, severely wounded in the body and arm; supposed to be mortally; and had his horse shot under him.
Capt. C C Blacknall, slightly wounded in four places, and had his horse shot under him. (Having a strained ankle he had to go into the engagement on horseback.)
Capt. S A Shuford, killed.
Capt. J H Miller, severely wounded in the body.
Capt. W P Hill, severely in the shoulder and leg.
Capt. W H Johnston, severely in the leg and hand.
Capt. A D Peace, slightly in the face.
Lieut. T J Crocker, company G, slightly in the shoulder.
Lieut. W P Gill, (acting Adjutant,) slightly in the shoulder and arm.
Lieut. Nicholson, comp. C, severely in the head.
Lieut. Coggin, comp. C, severely in the foot.
Lieut. Hill, company H, severely in the arm.
Lieut. A M Luris, comp. I, severely in the head, supposed mortally.
Lieut. G W Hunter, comp. K, severely in the arm.
Lieut. W Torrence, comp. K, severely in the side.

List of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and privates very heavy, not now fully ascertained—supposed to be 30 killed and 120 wounded. The officers and men displayed the greatest gallantry, advancing steadily under the most galling fire, and driving the enemy back to his entrenchments, a distance of one mile from the place of attack. In charging the redoubt, all of the field officers fell, and many of the companies were left without commanders, which caused the regiment to get much scattered, but the men fought on with great bravery, displaying many personal acts of daring courage. A full report will be made as soon as the casualties are known.

W. P. GILL,
Act'g Adj't's 23d N. C. Reg't.

P S.—Capt. G T Baskerville, comp. I, a brave and competent officer, is now in command of the regiment. W. P. G.

Killed Reported in the 5th N. C. Regiment.

Capt. Dodge, company H; Serg't Maj. Malone, company H; R. S. Wiseland, company D; G. W. Dennis, company D; Lieut Flanagan, company D; J. W. Barnum, company D; M. T. May, company D.

List of wounded North Carolinians at Hospital on Main Street.

S A Jones, 4th, company G; J B Shevrill, 4th, company C; R M Layenberry, 4th, company H; J F Lassater, 14th, company E; W D Biggars, 4th, company B; E Patterson, 4th, company K; H T Addington, 28, company E; J T Beard, 4th, company D; J C Farmer, 4th, company G; Z C Harden, 16th, company G; H E Smith, 23d company M; A F Goodman, 4th, company C; J B Carroll, 4th, company I; W J Cain, 4th, company G; T D Whitaker, 4th, company E; J C Robinson, 23d, company H; W F Groves, 23d, company H; E A Morrison, 4th, company A; T F Whitlock, 4th, company G; T Summers, 4th, company E.

General List of Wounded North Carolinians in Richmond.

Josiah Silverthorn, 4th, E, slightly in the knee.
Henry Wise, 4th, K, in shoulder.
J A McCoy, 4th, C, in the hand.
Henry Sides, 4th, A, in the wrist.
M Nance, 23d, —, in neck and arm.
Nat. Adams, 23d, G, in the leg.
John Kavanaugh, 23d, G, in knee, slightly.
E G Wright, 23d, G, in both arms, slightly.
J J Wright, " H, in shoulder.
Wm Buchanan, 22d, B, in his back.
H D Maines, 22d, F, in right arm.
David Forduer, " I, in right hip.
Moses Wollard, 4th, E, in the ankle.
W S Todd, 23d, I, left arm, above the elbow.
J W Stout, 22d, I, right arm.
M J Curtis, 23d, B, slightly—on the head.
Thos O Der, 22d, B, in right arm.
W H Lockhart, 5th, D, breast broken.
Asa Johnston, 4th, E, in shoulder.
Appleton Squires, 4th, F, slight in shoulder.
W A Layne, 4th, G, badly in the side.
James Brodie, 4th E, slightly in hip.
J H Holdslaw, 4th, B, left leg.
J Brown, 4th, E, right arm and left foot.
Wm Mattison, 4th, E, both knees, seriously.
Jesse Tendall, 4th, D, ankle and thigh.
A M Sharpe, 4th, F, back.
Pope Norton, 4th, E, right knee.
M P Stwart, 4th, F, right arm broken.
George Brady, 4th, C, right wrist and left hip.
Michael M Bever, 4th, B, above left knee.
Wiley Roberts, 4th, B, head, slightly.
H C Sayers, 4th, K, thigh, slightly.
Nelson Eder, 4th, K, left shoulder, slightly.
J C Deaton, 4th, K, right shoulder, slightly.
Alfred Thomas, 4th, F, right shoulder.
Wm H Harris, 23d, B, right arm.
A A Hunsucker, " C, left hand.
Levi Turner, 4th, K, left leg.
Wm H Butler, 16th, E, left shoulder.
W H Stowe, 23d, H, left shoulder.
E B Freeman, 16th, G, forehead, glance shot.
Elijah Turner, 16th, G, right arm, above the elbow.
J M Atkins, 16th, G, side of head, glance shot.
J C McMillan, 22d, A, left arm.
Martin Hessee, 6th, K, left hand.
T H Fowler, 6th, F, right arm, above elbow.
Lieut. M B Barbee, 6th, I, contusion on hip, from piece of timber thrown off by a shell.
W A Todd, 22d, left thigh.
Thos Gregory, 16th, left arm.
S W Gance, 4th, left knee and right thigh.
Samuel P Edwards, 4th, right leg.
Robert Thompson, 22d, right knee.
David Dorick, 4th, right shoulder.
N G Oliver, 22d, right shoulder.
Abner Holloman, 5th, right foot.
Nimrod Childress, 14th, A, right arm and fingers.
N H Burns, 16th, A, left thigh.
James Neilly, 4th, K, mouth.
John H Pearsall, 4th, D, right arm broken.
Wm A Hallifield, 22d, B, through breast.
W F Gibbs, 22d, B, in the head.
W G Jarret, E, 16th, two fingers shot off left hand.
Eli Willis, 6th, E, hurt in breast from falling off a limb of a tree.
Wm Dinkins, 4th, D, right arm.
F Stephen Holmes, 4th, D, left leg.
W J Letcher, 4th, D, right thigh.
George Battle, 4th, F, in head—glance shot.
Joseph Farmer, 4th, F, right leg.
J N Goforth, 4th, H, left hand and elbow.
Sear't Wm R Hansell, 4th, F, in thigh.
Allen Morton, 6th, D, badly wounded in the breast.
B Z Scagley, 22d, B, left shoulder.
G L Hoys, 4th, E, in left leg—badly.
Pleasanton Mull, 4th, F, in right arm.
J F Atkinson, 4th, F, in leg and thigh.
Ephraim Christopher, 23d, F, in hip.
John S Lindsay, 5th, A, in neck and head.
W H Beck, 4th, G, in leg, (amputated.)
Benj L Carter, 4th, H, in right knee.
W L Lookman, 23d, K, right arm above elbow.
John W Keistler, 4th, B, in the right thigh and right foot.
John R Boyd, 4th, I, in right breast.
David L Holtzhauser, 4th, in right arm.
Calvin C Carrier, 22d, F, in the arm and shoulder.
J H Stallings, 22d, A, in left arm.

[We find an additional long list of casualities in the N. C. Regiments, but none immediately interesting this section of country, and for want of room, omit them.]

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.

The following information is published in answer to numerous inquiries addressed to us. The Convention undertook to discharge all North Carolina Volunteers over 35 years old, not transferred to the Confederate Government. These discharged volunteers, then, are not only not entitled to the Confederate bounty, but are required to refund the State bounty, if it has been received; they are entitled to no pay for the time they have been in service, nothing for clothing, but they are entitled to transportation home.—*State Journal.*

We presume the State Journal states the ordinance correctly, and we think it is a very low piece of business on the part of the Convention to deprive the men from their pay and clothing as well as compelling them to refund to the State the bounty of fifty dollars. It is a very mean subterfuge to save a few dollars to the public treasury.—*Wilmington Journal.*

What will the Journal say when it learns that the Convention did provide bounty for the discharged volunteers over thirty five, and that Gov. Clark has been guilty of the "very mean subterfuge" and "very low piece of business" of withholding the bounty from these men? Why, the Journal will either suppress the facts, or it will say, on reflection, that Gov. Clark is right.

By the way, we have heard of many cases of peculiar hardship, resulting from this unaccountable conduct of Gov. Clark. Up to the time of writing this, he still adheres to his decision that no volunteer over thirty-five shall be discharged unless he refunds his bounty. In this way men are kept here who ought to be at home with their families, making crops. If they will pay their way out, they may go; but if they insist on holding on to their bounty, which justly belongs to them, they are to be retained until they are discharged by the conscript act, and even then are not to get their bounty. This is not only unjust, but in violation of the ordinance of the Convention.—*Ral. Standard, 31st ult.*

It is hardly necessary to add that the Journal has been silent on the subject since the disclosures made by the Standard.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS.

Two men servants, Miles and John, (the property of Mr. J. F. Butt, of Norfolk, Va.,) who remained in the city when it was taken possession of by Lincoln's troops unexpectedly, kept possession of their master's carriage and horses, made their escape to Suffolk and have arrived in Charlotte, preferring to serve their legal master than enjoy the name of free men under Yankee domination. Mr. Butt is now a resident of Charlotte, and we congratulate him, for the conduct of his servants is conclusive evidence that he is a good master as well as that his servants are faithful and wise men.

Another case.—Mr. M. Potter, in the Confederate service, residing in the Eastern part of North Carolina, invaded by the Yankees, lost all of his slaves, as he supposed, but the entire gang made their escape and conveyed word to their master to meet them at a certain point, where they rejoined him and came in to Charlotte. These servants—men, women and children—are hired in this community.

Charlotte Bulletin.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 26th, 1862. 43-3m

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, June 3.

Our Northern papers are filled with accounts of Stonewall Jackson's victory. The whole North was wild with excitement and panic. Lincoln has issued orders to the Governors of the States for men for the "defence of the National Capital," and they in turn had issued the most inflamatory appeals to the people. The Governor of Massachusetts says:

"Men of Massachusetts! the wily and hazardous horde of traitors to the people, to the government of our country, and to liberty, menace again the National Capital. They have attacked and routed Maj. Gen. Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and are marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order," &c., &c.

The Governors of the other States had issued similar orders for their whole force "to organize and proceed forthwith to Washington," and in the meantime all the amateur regiments—among them the famous New York Seventh—had been hurried on. The New York Herald calls it "The Second Grand Uprising of the People."

The Northern press were much excited over the news, and the Herald said it could "only be regarded as a very unfortunate event." "The rebels," continues the Herald, "have doubtless received valuable military stores, to a considerable amount, at Front Royal, Strasburg and Winchester, and the extensive region conquered from the rebellion, and the successful labors therein of Gen. Banks of the last three months in behalf of the Union are lost in this single overwhelming dash of the enemy."

The Herald says that "fears were uttered on every side, while denunciations of some of the powers that be in Washington were not at all so rare and unfrequent as they might have been."

The feeling in Baltimore on the news of the advance of Stonewall Jackson into Maryland was intense. The streets were crowded and the authorities feared an uprising of the secessionists. "Baltimore street," says a dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, "is crowded with excited people. The crowds are chasing obnoxious peope (i. e. secessionists) and occasionally beating them. The people have just demanded the display of all stars and stripes from all the newspaper offices and public buildings. The demand was complied with, the 'News Sheet' being the last to unfurl the flag to the breeze.

"The excitement is fearful and prominent secessionists have disappeared from the streets.

A later dispatch says: "The excitement in Baltimore continues, and all who utter disloyal sentiments on the streets are knocked down." The feeling in Hagerstown was equally as excited. "A rebel newspaper has been destroyed, and prominent secessionists punished very severely in all parts of the town."

The Confiscation bill has passed the House of Representatives.

One Geo. F. Shepley, of Maine, has been appointed Military commander of New Orleans, in the absence of the infamous Gen. Butler.

MARRIED,

In Waughtown, on the 5th inst., by J. M. Vawter, Esq., Mr. JACOB SCELL to Miss REBECCA PEDDICORD.

DIED,

In this County, after a lingering illness, MARY E. BECK, wife of Wm. Beck; aged 64 years and 8 months.

In this county, on the 8th inst., TIMOTHY HOLLAND, aged 69 years.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in this place, on Wednesday the 11th inst., after an illness of two weeks, ANN L. ZEVELY, second daughter of Dr. A. T. and L. P. Zevely, aged 17 years 8 months and 16 days.

Some thirteen years since, the deceased barely recovered from a very severe illness, since which time, she enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, until a few weeks since she was again stricken down by disease, which baffled the skill of her physicians. A few days after she was taken she had a presentiment, which she communicated to her parents and most intimate friends, that she would not recover. She had also an unusually serious turn of mind latterly, which was remarked by her associates, with whom she always was a great favorite.

She was generally lively in disposition, kind-hearted, a true friend and an affectionate daughter, and readily won the esteem of all with whom she associated.

ANN was baptised in early childhood, and confirmed in her baptismal vow on last Palm Sunday; and although we sincerely mourn her loss, yet we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we firmly believe that she was prepared for the great change—to meet her God.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

Arms for the State.

I HAVE been authorised by Gov. Clark, to purchase arms for the State of North Carolina. All persons having Rifles or double-barreled Shot Guns for sale, will be paid a fair price for them, in cash, if they will bring them to me.

I hope every one having a gun, that he can spare, will bring it forward at once, so that it can be used in defence of the South.

J. MASTEN,
June 4 1862. 6-2t.

Public Arms.

I HAVE been ordered, by Gov. Clark, to collect all the public arms and accoutrements of every kind, in Forsyth County, for the State.

All persons having any public arms or accoutrements, viz: Rifles, Muskets, Bayonets, Cavalry Pistols or Swords, Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Straps, or anything else, are hereby notified to deliver them to me forthwith. And any person failing or refusing to do so, will be reported, and will have to suffer the penalty of such default.

J. MASTEN,
June 4, 1862. 6-2t.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN
1.	N Thorneburg, P W Kaper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Pfeiffer, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno Shields.
7	John Hauser, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	O B Ogburn, B F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Eyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Speach.
13	Henry Olmard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Critsman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnamon, H Albertson, A Nicholson.
17	J P Crews, John Reamon, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall, W Hampton.
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Gaskins, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton.
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognised unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General. 48-4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.
Salem, March 20, 1862.—47-3t.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail, (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 p. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours.—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 2 to 6, p. m.
S. A. MILLER, P. M.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY					2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862

Bethania Barnes,	Wm. H. Lutterloh,
Robt. Church,	L. H. Livingston,
John Dillin,	Thos. J. Latham, Jr.,
Miele Fisher,	Sheadric McKnight,
Susan Flandid,	F. A. Monom,
John Hughes, 2	Sidney C. Painter,
Miss Polly Howell,	John W. Pettus,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Wm. J. Ring,
Miss Catharine Kimbile,	Gasper Todd.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,	$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,	5 00
Six copies, do do	15 00
Eleven Copies, do do	25 00
Twenty-one copies, do do	45 00
Fifty copies, do do	105 00
One Hundred copies, do do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
Memphis, Tenn.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers Grenada, Mississippi.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 page
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

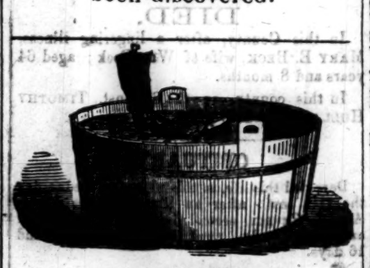
W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness; and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March 1, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. [illegible] will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, VA.

Sept. 20, 1861—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 24th, 1862. 1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	491	3445	11863
Alexander	5,392	18	511	6922
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,421	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	799	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	370	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5347	11965
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,993	100	1193	12834
Burke	6 647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,664	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,033	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	804	6346	17165
Cherokee	8,609	38	549	10166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 104	109	2191	12 48
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16473
Cumberland	9,261	778	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,926	374	716	15288
Edgecombe	6,350	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	16,738	693	3625	21056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2534	8039
Haywood	5,438	30	203	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1383	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,699	299	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	3,816	107	3443	7390
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	90	2145	8235
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,609	2	213	5903
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7129
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4181	11688
New Hanover	10,617	786	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	523	5105	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	399	3569	7345
Person	5,798	318	5196	11321
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	370	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5451	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	459	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,947	86	2409	10493
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1494	10733	28697
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15729
Washington	3,596	265	2465	6457
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 914	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

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Memphis, February, 1862.

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Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
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John P Rails,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	
ARKANSAS.	
Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.	
James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.
GEORGIA.	
Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.	
LOUISIANA.	
Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.	
John J McRae,	H C Chambers
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	
MISSOURI.	
John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	I M Ager.
TENNESSEE.	
J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J B O'Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	
TEXAS.	
John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.	
M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John R Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 39
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	88 to 55
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,		

Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 30 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	May 16, '61	96 to 8
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25, '61	68 to 12
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	140 to 39
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,		

Total popular vote 91,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 13th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and flannels, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Exofficio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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J. DILLON.

Salem, Oct. 1, 1861.